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INTERNATIONAL

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PARIS, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1972

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TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Cloudy, occasional rain. Temp. 45-54 (41-51). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. Temp. 46-59 (43-55). LONDON: Partly cloudy. Temp. 45-57 (43-53). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. Temp. 46-59 (43-55). NEW YORK: Partly cloudy. Temp. 44-54 (40-50). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. Temp. 45-54 (41-50). YESTERDAY'S TEMP. 45-54 (41-50).

27,709



LASTED—Belfast firemen directing water onto remains shop destroyed by gellignite bomb early yesterday.

U.K. Strike Crippling Industry

Worker Layoffs Are Widespread

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, Feb. 14 (NYT).—British industry was severely crippled today when several hundred thousand workers were suspended from their jobs as government orders limiting the use of electricity in factories went into effect.

With the national coal strike now in its 36th day, Britain shivered and stumbled through another day and night of blackouts. Many workers did not learn they were laid off until they turned up at factories this morning.

Others, who might have worked, never arrived because of canceled electric train services.

One company, a manufacturer of an official of the Department of Employment, tonight placed the number of those left jobless at about 800,000. This would be about one in 30 of Britain's working population.

A court of inquiry, charged with proposing a compromise wage settlement, agreed to try to produce its report by Friday. Miners and officials of the National Coal Board begin testimony tomorrow.

Political bitterness over the dispute erupted in the House of Commons after the government requested approval of its emergency measures designed to conserve shrinking coal stocks. Opposition Labor party members denounced the Conservative government's handling of the strike, charging officials with incompetence and "incredible complacency."

Government Assailed

"Britain now faces the most serious industrial crisis since the war," said Mrs. Shirley Williams, the Labor party spokeswoman on home affairs. "The emergency is of the government's own making."

"Why did the government hopelessly miscalculate the revolution and determination of the miners and suggest that they would collapse after a couple of weeks? The miners are not made that way."

As the debate droned on into the night, marked by the expected shouts of "foreign" from Labor members, the House itself was plunged into darkness for several minutes.

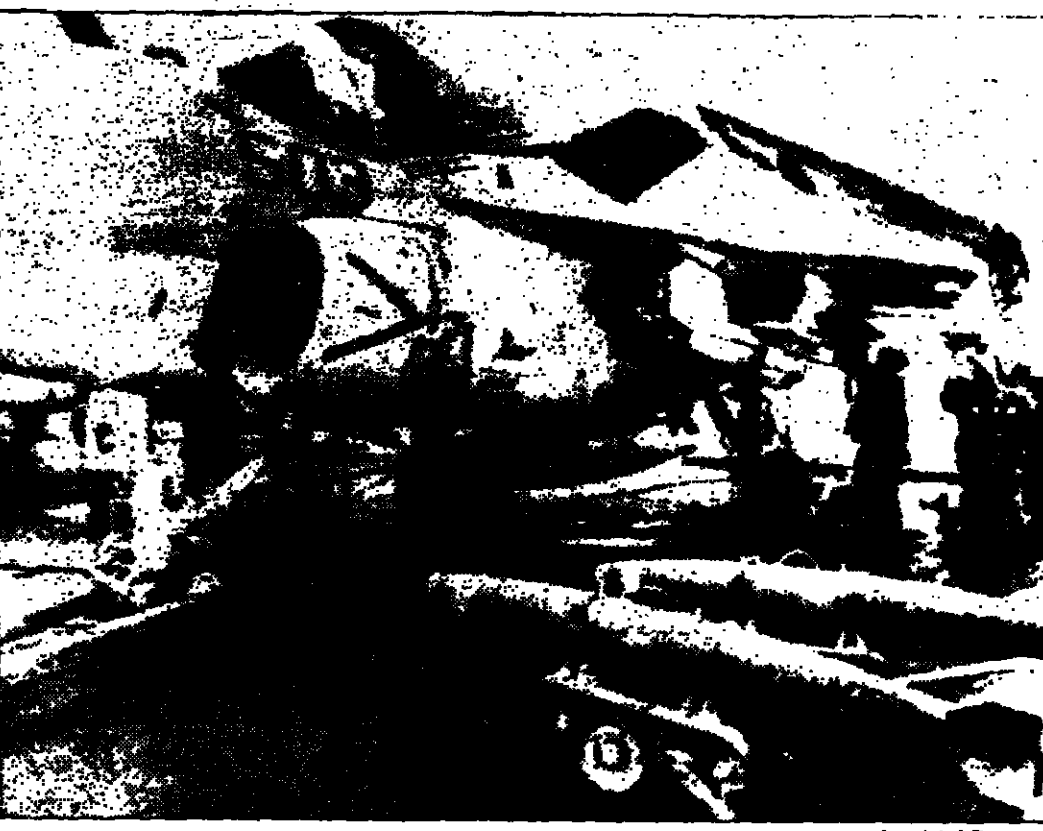
Speaking for the government, Home Secretary Reginald Maudling made another appeal to the miners to go back to work while the court of inquiry sits. He insisted it was now the general view of the public that the 280,000 striking miners should return to the pits.

Reports on the number of those laid off today, or placed on part-time work, were still coming in tonight. But some officials estimated that several hundred thousand workers were idle.

The estimates put the number of those suspended from their jobs today at about 12,000 in the steel industry, 50,000 automobile workers, 40,000 in textile plants, and perhaps up to 300,000 employees of other industries in the industrial Midlands, the North-east, Wales and elsewhere.

Some plants have decided to close down for the duration of the strike rather than try to produce at half-pace. Others will try to limp along.

With Prime Minister Edward Heath sitting at his right, Mr. Maudling acknowledged that the emergency measures had come quicker than anticipated because



BOMB LOAD—Crew members aboard U.S. carrier Constellation load bombs onto aircraft for missions over Laos and South Vietnam. Ship was summoned back recently to position in Gulf of Tonkin off Vietnam coast to deter possible offensive.

Heavy U.S. Air Strikes Go On

Allies Start 1-Day Tet Cease-Fire

By Craig R. Whitney

SAIGON, Feb. 14 (NYT).—A 24-hour allied cease-fire in observance of the Tet lunar new year went into effect in Vietnam at 6 p.m. today, 17 hours after the start of a four-day cease-fire proclaimed by the Communist side.

The Saigon command said there were four minor enemy attacks after the Communist cease-fire began at 1 a.m.

Heavy U.S. bombing of two Communist base areas along the

Laotian border in the Central Highlands and near the A Shau Valley continued today. The U.S. Command has said it would observe the 24-hour Saigon truce, but an official spokesman for the command, Capt. James d'Entremont, said that bombing of enemy base areas on the Laotian and Cambodian sides of the border did not fall under the terms of the allied cease-fire.

The air strikes reported today included 27 missions by B-52s,

primarily against the sprawling North Vietnamese base area along the border west of Kon Tum in the Central Highlands and near the A Shau Valley in Thua Thien Province, southwest of Hue.

During the 24 hours ending at 6 a.m., the command said, smaller fighter-bombers of the U.S. Air Force and Navy also flew 176 strikes, almost all of them against Communist base areas and infiltration trails in western Kon Tum Province.

The bombing campaign is also being carried on with equal intensity across the border inside Laos and Cambodia, according to informants, but the U.S. Command does not release details of the bombing there beyond acknowledging that American planes fly missions in Laos and Cambodia daily.

Drive on Angkor Wat

PHNOM PENH, Feb. 14 (Reuters).—Two Cambodian columns edged cautiously forward today in a prolonged operation to drive back Communist outposts guarding the ancient jungle city of Angkor Wat and surround the forces inside its maze of 200 temples.

Western sources here said the object was to cut off the defending North Vietnamese and Khmer Rouge (Cambodian Communist) troops, who depend on food supplies from outside, and starve them into surrender.

The operation is expected to last several weeks, possibly months, to prevent open warfare among the temples with their priceless carvings.

Whitehouse Is Named Deputy Envoy to Saigon

SAIGON, Feb. 14 (AP).—The U.S. Embassy announced today the previously reported appointment of Charles S. Whitehouse, Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary of State as deputy ambassador to South Vietnam, replacing Samuel D. Berger.

Mr. Berger, who has served as the No. 2 U.S. diplomat in Saigon since 1968, will depart at the end of February for home leave and reassignment, an embassy spokesman said.

The study puts world population at 3.5 billion in 1970 and foresees that it will reach 6.5 billion by the year 2000.

"The ravages of war, famine or epidemic have been devastating indeed," the book says. "Even so, the setbacks which they have caused in population size have often been restored within only a few years by the sheer inertia of normal fertility and mortality trends. Had there been no international violence since 1850, the current population size might have been reached 10 years earlier."

Because of 1945 postwar food shortages, it says, "many hundreds of thousands died in Europe who might otherwise have lived longer."

Of the 54 million, 30 million died in World War II, between 1939 and 1945—an average of 111 military deaths a year for every 1,000 total population.

The second highest toll, 31 million, died in World War I, between 1914 and 1918—6.3 military deaths a year for every 1,000 population.

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The third highest toll, five million, was taken in the French Revolutionary and Napoleonic wars of 1789 to 1815, amounting to one a year for every 1,000 people.

On top of all that, the study points out, there must have been large "war-induced mortality among civilians" stemming in

modern times from their becoming targets of attack and in earlier periods from the epidemics, famines and plague that came in the train of war.

It cites evidence that famines and epidemics in themselves act as a drag on population growth. It notes that on the Indian subcontinent, population increased only 3 to 4 million in the decades including the 1876-78 floods and epidemics, the 1892 and 1897 famines and the 1918 influenza epidemic, compared with 24 million and 15 million in the two intervening decades.

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Hoffa Calls Nixon at Present Best Presidential Candidate

By Hedley Burrell

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (UPI).—Former Teamsters president James R. Hoffa, whose 13-year prison term was commuted by President Nixon shortly before Christmas, said yesterday that Mr. Nixon is the best-qualified presidential candidate.

And AFL-CIO president George Meany, while repeating his criticism of Mr. Nixon's foreign and domestic policies, said he would not vote for a candidate defeated by a candidate in the "two-weeks' war" in Southeast Asia.

Senator Is Foe Of Chemicals In Foodstuffs

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (UPI).

Sen. Gaylord Nelson, D., Wis., proposed yesterday that the Food and Drug Administration be given broader authority to crack down on the amounts and kinds of chemicals that find their way into the nation's food supply.

As it is now, he said, the average American eats five pounds a year of chemical stabilizers, preservatives, disinfectants, antioxidants, emulsifiers, colorants, tenderizers, growth promoters, bleaches, sweeteners, conditioners, colors and flavors.

Sen. Nelson made public legislation he will introduce to require all food additives to be proven safe and effective to the FDA's satisfaction before they can be used.

"We are being chemically medicated against our will and cheated of food value by the nutrition tools," Sen. Nelson said.

Big Business

"Food additives are big business. The chemical and drug industries have joined the food industry in a food industrial complex that the FDA is supposed to regulate. The result is a proliferation of food chemicals that are unnecessary, many of them untested, some of them dangerous and most of them poorly monitored, at best."

He said more than 3,000 different chemicals come into contact with the nation's food supply—1,000 of them used directly in food and the remainder in packaging materials and other indirect means such as through fertilizers and pesticides.

Industry statistics show, Sen. Nelson said, that use of direct additives has more than doubled since 1955, from 419 million pounds to an estimated 1,060 million pounds.

Rusk Sees Nixon Doing Maximum To End the War

ROCHESTER, Minn., Feb. 14 (AP).

U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk says President Nixon is doing "about all one can do to end the war in Vietnam."

Mr. Rusk, who served the Democratic administrations of Presidents Kennedy and Johnson for eight years, is in Rochester undergoing what he said was a routine medical examination at the Mayo Clinic.

Mr. Rusk said in an interview that he found little fault in the way Mr. Nixon has been conducting peace efforts. He said, however, he would be surprised if anything came from the efforts.

"North Vietnam has never had the incentive to negotiate," Mr. Rusk said. "From 1968 and on they saw so many differences in this country they thought if they held on, we'd get out anyway. There is no real debate about whether we'll get out or not. No significant voice has been raised to say we must see it through. Since 1967 or 1968 we have changed our minds on Vietnam."

Senate Confirms 7 New Envoys

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (UPI).

The Senate today confirmed new ambassadors to seven nations, including Czechoslovakia and Belgium.

By voice vote, the Senate approved the nomination of Albert W. Shriver Jr. as ambassador to Czechoslovakia and of Robert Strausz-Mape as envoy to Belgium.

Other ambassadors confirmed included John I. Gatz to Malta; Matthew J. Leonard Jr. to the Republic of Dahomey; Anthony D. Marshall to Trinidad and Tobago.

Kenneth Frantzen, now ambassador to New Zealand and Western Samoa, was given the additional assignment of ambassador to Fiji.

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for by attacking his plans to end the war in Indochina.

One of those candidates, Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, of Maine, came under heavy Republican fire recently for tapping Mr. Nixon's peace proposals a rearrangement of rejected offers.

Yesterday another candidate, New York Mayor John V. Lindsay, said Mr. Nixon's call for a moratorium on such criticism was "nonsense on its merits and nonsense from the point of view of First Amendment rights."

Hoffa's Statement

Mr. Hoffa, interviewed on ABC's

"Issues and Answers" comment-ed:

"I would say that President Nixon is the best-qualified man at the present moment for the presidency of the United States."

"Until such time as we see who all the candidates will be or are, that would be my only statement in regard to my position."

Mr. Hoffa said he doubts Mr. Nixon was counting on his support when the President ordered him released from the federal prison at Lewisburg, Pa.

"I think President Nixon, based upon what he has probably read, the reports that he received, decided solely without a political consideration that I had been in prison long enough and that I was subject to release under conditions, and he approved it," the former union leader said.

Mr. Hoffa spent nearly five years in Lewisburg for jury tampering and pension-fund fraud.

Agnew on Democrats

Mr. Agnew, who made his remarks during an interview that will be broadcast on the "Today" show on NBC today, said, "The net thrust of what has been said by the presidential candidates on the other (Democratic) side... has been a definite undermining, even if unintentional, of our position."

He said he excluded Sen. Henry M. Jackson of Washington, from his criticism of Democratic candidates.

Mr. Meany reiterated his opposition to the Nixon administration but explained in a copyrighted interview with U.S. News & World Report, "I don't want to see him defeated by somebody who is advocating surrender. I don't believe in surrender in Vietnam."

"There's one point, one deep end I will not go beyond. I will not go with a guy who advocates surrender, and this has nothing to do with the labor movement. It has nothing to do with Nixon. This is me."

Today, Mr. Meany said that some Democratic presidential candidates are siding North Vietnam in their politics, but he added he did not believe it to be deliberate, as some White House aides have charged.

"The way these boys are going, by the first of September they may be advocating not only surrender, but giving Hanoi Texas as a gift," Mr. Meany said at a press conference but he added, "I do not believe that Sen. Edmund Muskie or any of the other candidates are deliberately siding the enemy."

Other Activity

In other political activity:

● Sen. Muskie leads Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, of Minnesota, slightly in a sampling of Minnesota voters rating the strongest Democratic presidential candidate.

The Minnesota poll, published in today's Minneapolis Tribune, said Sen. Muskie was favored by 38 percent of 600 adults surveyed, while Sen. Humphrey was preferred by 29 percent. Sen. Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts was third with 17 percent.

Sen. George S. McGovern followed with 4 percent, and former Minnesota Sen. Eugene McCarthy received 2 percent.

● Sen. Humphrey said the endorsement he received from the St. Petersburg (Fla.) Times was "the finest compliment I ever received in print." The newspaper said Sen. Humphrey "will start America moving again, and he'll move it toward national unity."

● Democrat Walter Faubus, the District of Columbia's non-voting delegate in the House of Representatives, told the Minnesota black political caucus that black political leaders and organizers are trying to get at least 40 delegates to back black candidates or to remain uncommitted at the Democratic Convention in Miami Beach.

● Sen. Jackson proposed a \$75 million federal program to conserve undeveloped islands in many states as recreational "stepping islands" for city dwellers.

● Alabama's former Postmaster General Winton M. (Red) Blount made it official today that he is running for the U.S. Senate. He said he will seek the Republican nomination in the May 2 primary.

Also running for the Republican nomination are former Rep. James D. Martin, State Rep. Bert Nettles and Doris Callahan, of Birmingham. They are seeking the place now occupied by Sen. John Sparkman, a Democrat, who is running for re-election in his party's primary on the same day.

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THREE'S A CROWD—Presidential candidate Sen. Henry Jackson, D., Wash., campaigning in primary in Winter Haven, Fla., one day last week, had the complete and unguarded attention of his entire audience during a short impromptu speech.

Reserves Decision on Method

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (UPI).

President Nixon today gave congressional budget foes a firm commitment to take steps necessary to end forced busing of schoolchildren "as we know it today," spokesmen said.

But the President refused to make an immediate decision during his hour-and-45-minute conference with seven Senate and House members as to whether he will seek to make changes by the Justice Department inter-

vening in school desegregation suits, by seeking corrective legislation or by throwing his weight behind a proposed anti-busing constitutional amendment.

Sens. Howard Baker and William E. Brock, both Tennessee Republicans, said the President pledged to study all three possibilities and firmly promised he will take such action as is necessary.

"Forced busing" is a term used to describe the court-ordered transportation of children to schools outside their neighborhoods in order to achieve a racial "balance" in public schools.

Sen. Brock quoted the President as saying, "We cannot and will not leave the situation as it is."

Sen. Robert Griffin, D., Mich., the Senate Republican whip, told reporters, "The President made it clear that he is not going to be satisfied with the status quo. There is something that will be done."

Sen. Griffin said Mr. Nixon created a special cabinet committee to study possible approaches to the busing problem. The committee is to include Attorney General John N. Mitchell, DEW Secretary Elliot L. Richardson, director of the Domestic Council.

Following up a statement last week that he was considering the issue, Mr. Nixon met at the White House with the group while Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D., Wash., introduced one more amendment.

Sen. Jackson used "freedom of choice" in his plan, the only one of several pending in Congress that used that specific language to say parents should have the right to choose the school their children attend.

Mr. Nixon originally had asked seven House and Senate members to join him in introducing a bill to end busing. He added an eighth, Sen. John G. Tower, R., Texas, just back from a trip to Europe.

Sen. Jackson's amendment would declare that parents have the sole right to choose the schools their children attend. The senator told reporters it also would require each state to guarantee equal educational opportunity for all children, regardless of economic levels of the communities where they live.

Feeling Effort

One of the other pending amendments—any of which would have to gain two-thirds approval of each house of Congress and be ratified by three-fifths of the states to become a part of the Constitution—has been the object of a petition effort to force it out of committee and onto the House floor. It is sponsored by Rep. Norman Lent, R., N.Y.

Rep. John M. Ashbrook, a conservative challenger to Mr. Nixon for the GOP presidential nomination, issued a statement this morning saying that "all that is clear about this (the busing issue) is that the President is very unclear as to where he stands on this vital issue."

He said it was "one more example of a failure (by Mr. Nixon) to provide positive leadership in an area of overwhelming concern."

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Selassie Bids OAU Act on Colonialism

ADDIS ABABA, Feb. 14 (UPI).

Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia today criticized the UN Security Council's special Africa session as "less than satisfactory."

He urged African countries to take new initiatives to eliminate colonialism and racism from southern Africa.

Selassie delivered the keynote address at the opening session of a conference of foreign ministers held at Africa Hall under the aegis of the Organization of African Unity.

The 75-year-old emperor, one of the founders of the OAU in 1963, said it was "particularly regrettable" that a British veto had prevented the Security Council from acting on the Rhodesian problem.

The Security Council met here Jan. 28 to Feb. 4 and dealt exclusively with problems of southern Africa, adopting resolutions on all except Rhodesia.

OAU, UN Moves Eyed

Selassie told the conference that in view of this, "you may find it necessary to consider matters relating to southern Africa. This may be necessary particularly in view of the less than satisfactory results of the recent session of the United Nations Security Council held here."

He said that the conference "will have to assess the results of the last session of the Security Council and consider what initiatives African governments can usefully take within both the OAU and the United Nations."

The inaugural session opened at 4:25 p.m. (1955 GMT), with a few of the OAU's 41 members represented by ministers, and the rest by lesser officials. But more ministers are expected to join the conference tomorrow.

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Another Royal Navy Tradition May Walk the Plank—Tattoos

LONDON, Feb. 14 (AP).—The daily run nation has some traditions going, and now the Royal Navy's tradition of tattoos is threatened.

It could be bad for the health, say navy doctors. Britain's sailors, who are chiding traditions as a new recruit sheds hair, have always liked tattoos.

Some muscular lads have been content with a discreet "Atom" unobtrusively lettered on a wrist.

Others have gone in for the full treatment with nudes, ladies, albatross, sailing ships, mermaids, and anchors inked in at strategic points on their bodies.

But naval medical officers say six recent cases of serum hepatitis, a liver disease, could have been caused by dirty tattooing needles contaminating the blood.

Said a spokesman, "We appreciate it is an old tradition, but in view of the risk, we are asking the men to give it up voluntarily."

Some Fear Death Penalty

Rising Crime Rate Accuses A Clamor in West Germany

BOON, Feb. 14 (Reuters).—

West Germans who applauded the abolition of capital punishment for murder some 20 years ago are beginning to have second thoughts as the country's crime rate soars.

When television reporters recently asked people in the street how armed bank robbers who take hostages should be dealt with, many of the replies were on the lines of "Off with their heads!"

When a sex deviate who had killed three young girls was sentenced in court late last year,irate spectators shouted: "We need Hitler back! Chop his head off!"

Although there is little likelihood that capital punishment will be reintroduced in West Germany, these utterances indicate something of the growing feeling of uneasiness here that not enough is being done to check crime.

Following a series of spectacular crimes last year, West Germany has been variously labelled "a playground for criminals" and "Western Europe's Chicago." Statistics showed that the crime rate is rising in many sectors and that half of all offenders are not apprehended.

Murder Rate Up

The rate for murder and attempted murder in West Germany in 1970, the latest year for which full statistics are available, was up 13.5 percent compared with 1969, for example, while that for robbery, extortion and car theft rose 15 percent over the previous year.

Only 48.2 percent of the 24 million crimes and offenses committed that year were solved, the figures show.

Bank robbers increased their activities in 1971, raiding 52 banks—more than one every working day and 85 more than in the previous year. Another development causing apprehension is the trend of taking hostages to ensure unhindered escape. Only one such incident occurred in 1970 but this figure rose to seven last year.

Some anti-crime steps have already been taken. In 1970, a program was set up to expand and modernize the federal criminal investigation office and facilitate data exchange among the individual states. Last December, the criminal code was amended to provide harsher penalties—up to 15 years in jail—for taking hostages in connection with another crime. Previously only kidnapping was covered by the code.

Also, the Interior Ministry announced that the federal government would increasingly make use of its paramilitary 20,000-man border force to help police in the individual states.

French Storms Over Weekend Leave 16 Dead

PARIS, Feb. 14 (AP).—Week-end storms in western and central France took at least 16 lives and injured more than a score of persons.

Twelve deaths were reported on land, and maritime authorities reported tonight that a fishing boat with four men aboard was considered lost at sea. Another fishing boat with eight men aboard was missing.

High winds and rain whipped the coast and some deep inland in central France. Dozens of trees and communication and electric lines were ripped away, and there was heavy damage to roofs of homes. Port installations and railway lines were flooded.

The Mediterranean coast was also hit. High seas hampered shipping and delayed ferry service from Corsica to the mainland. Snow fell in the Jura and the Alps, and in central France a ski resort was isolated. About 100 cars and 15 buses were awaiting snowplows.

Wreckage of one of the fishing boats washed ashore near La Rochelle. There was no sign of the other.

Italian Parties Still Disagree On New Cabinet

ROME, Feb. 14 (AP).—Socialists and Roman Catholics, who collapsed the government by fighting over 10 years to run the nation after 10 years as partners in a center-left alliance, failed to agree today even on the way to bring Italy to early elections.

Former-designate Giulio Andreotti spent the day working on the list of a proposed all-Christian Democrat minority government to put an end to a month-old crisis. No announcement was expected until later this week.

But former President Giuseppe Saragat said his Democratic Socialist, too, wanted to be in a government if Italy was to face elections. The Marxist Socialists echoed Mr. Saragat and said they, too, wanted to be in an electoral government.

This put the country in a situation in which there was no workable majority to run the nation but there could be one at hand to set up a caretaker government to see Italy through elections.

All 39 on U.S. Tanker Perish in Explosion

GALVESTON, Texas, Feb. 14 (UPI).—The tanker V. A. Fogg, which was found sunk over the weekend in 90 feet of water, was torn apart by an explosion and its 39 crewmen were killed instantly, sources said today.

"It must have been one helluva explosion," one source said. "The forward deck is bent

Where Has All the Power Gone?

The lights, to paraphrase Lord Grey of Faldoon, are going out all over Britain, and when or whether they will go on again depends very largely upon the National Mineworkers Union. The nation has been warned that an almost complete blackout, and a complete shutdown of industry, depends, unless the coal miners go back to work and electric power can be produced; the miners, who initially demanded an increase of nearly half their present pay and have now reduced that to a quarter, insist they will stay out until the Coal Board and the government "see reason."

During two world wars, the German submarine fleet and air forces tried vainly to accomplish as much industrial disruption as British coal miners, with backing from some other unions, have accomplished in about five weeks. Moreover, the issue is not one between workers' wages and corporate profits; Britain's nationalized coal industry is a community enterprise, whose costs are vital elements in determining whether the nation can produce profitably. With an unfavorable trade balance and rising unemployment, the cost of coal represents an acute and basic national interest.

In the United States, the issues between the unions and the national interest are often obscured by corporate profits. Such profits, of course, are taxed on several levels—corporate income, individual income from dividends, and profits from stock sales. But labor can usually argue that it is dealing with wealthy corporations, rather than the nation as a whole. This has been one of the rhetorical stumbling blocks in attempt-

ing to keep down the level of wage increases under Phase 2. Yet it is to be noted that an increasing number of strikes against government—federal, state or local—are occurring, and also that in instances where there is a very distinct national interest, such as the dock strikes, it is the union clout that has generally prevailed.

The days when crowds of haggard workers stormed at lines of military protecting the entrances of strikebreakers into factories have long since passed in most industrial societies. Striking workers and their families do not starve, nor are their places taken by scabs on any permanent basis. The risks and costs to the workers of a strike have been greatly—nearly everyone will admit, justly—diminished. But what is the community to do when its interests are imperilled by a work stoppage—when a state like Hawaii is cut off from shipments by sea through the actions of longshoremen; when policemen, firemen or hospital workers refuse their duties; when wage rates threaten the whole economy?

The British coal miners say that the current court of inquiry findings would be accepted—if satisfactory to the union members; otherwise the strike would continue. George Meany, head of the American AFL-CIO, has emphasized his total opposition to compulsory arbitration—that apparent last recourse of the community. And as for civil servants, paid by the government, can their wages be determined by any other agency than government itself? Union labor has acquired great power in critical areas of community life. Is there any countervailing power with the community?

Prospects in Peking

Mr. Nixon is quite right to warn that, at the first Chinese-American summit, "primarily dialogue" rather than "negotiation" will take place. His warning reflects the essential purpose and the unavoidable uncertainty of this first summit meeting. It should help reassure America's allies that the President is not out to do business at their expense. And it should spare him the charge of coming home "empty-handed."

Evidence and the general awareness mount, however, that Mr. Nixon will not come home "empty-handed." He will return first of all as the President who broke a historic barrier and actually traveled to Peking, a fact whose political significance is underlined by China's agreement (in itself a big favor to Mr. Nixon) to admit a large press corps and (a bigger favor) to acquire the apparatus that will enable the President to appear live on American television from China. Moreover, Mr. Nixon hinted last week that in addition to a final communiqué there might be announcements "during the course of the meetings" on "questions of agenda, what will be discussed and so forth." We have been accustomed to seeing presidential candidates campaign in Moscow. Mr. Nixon is the first to add Peking to the trail.

A second kind of result the President seems to expect are such symbols and channels of ongoing Sino-American communication as exchanges of cultural groups or journalists, a "shadow" form of diplomatic representation perhaps in the form of a trade mission, a possible reciprocal invitation for Premier Chou En-lai, and so on. These will formalize and to a point institutionalize the personal opening made by Mr. Nixon—an important consideration in that neither he nor Mr. Chou can be assured of indefinite tenure in high office. They will also serve what is surely the gut purpose of this

journey for both host and guest: to give each more balance-of-power bargaining leverage in its separate dealings with the Soviet Union. A visit which did not provide for at least token broadening and continuation of Chinese-American ties would be a Soviet "victory," strengthening the Kremlin's hand in dealing with both Washington and Peking.

Finally, discussions will unquestionably be conducted on the political adjustments which must take place on China's Pacific rim in the years to come if the Sino-American relationship is to be more than gloss. For the United States the problem is to ease off a generation's devotion to the "containment" of China without making the American friends on the rim pay the costs of that change. For China the problem is to reach toward a new Pacific balance with the United States, which is at once a present adversary on its ocean side but a potential ally of a sort on its Soviet side.

We cannot see how either the United States or China would act toward Vietnam in a way that its Vietnamese client could not abide. As for Korea, Chou En-lai has already indicated interest in activating a diplomatic process including the United States; some further movement could come here, Japan, because of its huge power and its changing mood, represents problems so important and complex for both that no more than introductory talks can be anticipated. The Nixon course on Taiwan—to help defend it if necessary, meanwhile encouraging the contending Chinese to work out their own future peaceably—has already been set; a token gesture to that end may be forthcoming.

In any event, the President has been prudent in not raising expectations too high as he sets off for Peking. We wish his undertaking well.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Pompidou's Trip to Britain

The talks at Chequers will not be confined to monetary policy, important as it is. Discussions about the new European need to encompass not only economic policy and such related issues as technological cooperation and industrial policy; they should look beyond the issues of day-to-day politics and see in what way the new community can express its confidence in itself and its hopes for a better future.

After so much time and energy spent in the negotiations for British entry, bargaining over detailed matters. It is high time for a positive approach to be taken to the fundamental issues. Mr. Heath and Mr.

Pompidou can use their meeting to give a new lead.

—From the Times (London).

'Crisis' in Cyprus

The Turkish minority fears that Archbishop Makarios means to use his freshly purchased guns against them. Col. Grivas and his fellow terrorists fear they will be the victims. The presence of UN troops on the island has done absolutely nothing to remove the causes of communal strife. Yet, incredibly, there are some people who believe that if the United Nations were called into Ireland all would be well. Will they never learn?

—From the Daily Express (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

FEBRUARY 15, 1897.
CALCUTTA.—The native press joins almost unanimously with the English press in urging the government to take more energetic measures against the importation of the plague into Calcutta. An English newspaper states that arrangements are being made to bring pilgrims for Mecca by special train to Diamond Harbor, where after seven days' detention, they will be embarked on vessels from Bombay. This measure is characterized as an act of incredible folly sure to bring infection into Calcutta.

Fifty Years Ago

FEBRUARY 15, 1922.
CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Boxer Frederick (Kid) Wedge of sixty or seventy fights and known twenty years ago as one of the toughest characters in the North country was admitted to the graduate school at Harvard today after a long delay. Ever since Wedge dropped off a freight train a month ago after having "bummed" his way from Arizona with a desire to become a professor, he has been attempting to persuade officials of the Graduate School that he will not corrupt the morals of younger and less experienced students.



Nixon's Game Plan for Re-Election

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON.—The Nixon game plan in this election year is truly a Rube Goldberg contraption of items both foreign and domestic. If it succeeds in bringing victory next Nov. 7 the game plan will go down in the books as the best since Mr. Nixon's secret hero, Harry S. Truman, pulled off his 1948 coup or maybe even since Blomkin walked that high wire across Niagara Falls back in great-grandpa's day.

Things has always been a Nixon political specialty and the key to its success, when it has succeeded, has been what he calls peaking at the right moment, not too soon or not too late. In short, each cog has to fit the other and the ensuing whirl has to be timed just right by election day.

On the domestic front the President has two key items. One is a reviving economy, a sense of movement forward and upward that the voter has in his mind when he enters the polling place. If unemployment is still between five and six percent, well, most

of those voters would cast Democratic ballots anyway. The real point is that enough of the 80 million plus who have jobs must think that things are getting better, not remaining stagnant or getting worse.

Role of Wallace

The other domestic item concerns Gov. George Wallace of Alabama. His chore is to raise hell within the Democratic party but not to run this time as a third-party candidate. On the first score Wallace is well on the way, as the Florida primary already is demonstrating. As things look now he probably will come to the Miami Beach convention next July with a big batch of delegates and consequently create a some much to Mr. Nixon's liking. As to whether Wallace then will try another third-party run, we shall have to wait and see. He and the Republicans deny a deal. But I can't forget the way the President responded to Dan Rather in that television interview:

Q.—Mr. President, do you consider Gov. George Wallace and what he stands for a threat to holding this society together?

A.—Well, I noted at the moment that he has decided to enter the Democratic primaries, and I really think that that question should be directed to the Democratic primaries, and I have him on the equal time that I am sure is going to be requested after this program.

On the foreign side, the Nixon game plan calls for triumphs in Peking in February and in Moscow in May. The Peking trip is shaping up as a television extravaganza. One already visualizes the President and Chairman Mao in living color and Mr. Nixon atop the Great Wall of China pointing in some distant direction but hopefully not north, where there are so many Soviet troops. It is doubtful that anything substantive will be announced in Peking, but the very fact of making peace, if only in principle, with the ancient Chinese enemy will seem pretty sweet to most

Americans watching back home.

The Moscow venture should be more substantive with a Strategic Arms Limitation Talks agreement now ready for buttoning up in the Kremlin talks. Of course it will be only an interim agreement and it will not contain all that Mr. Nixon originally hoped for. But, again, it will have the favor of a step toward peace and that, too, will go down well back home.

Acts on Economy

The President has done something about the economy and he will do more. He could make a deal with Wallace or maybe he has, details notwithstanding. He denies he is playing Moscow off against Peking and vice versa but in fact each of the Communist giants has its own reasons for coming to terms of sorts at least with the United States.

Both Peking and Moscow currently are being very circumspect. Peking about Indochina and Moscow about the Middle East for examples. The nervous fellows are those who are sure that the big brothers won't share their interests for the greater gain the Chinese and Soviets see in trusting with Mr. Nixon.

But no one, President Nixon included, can be all that certain that everybody is going to cooperate with his re-election game plan. Egypt's Sadat, for instance, may have been told in Moscow to hold off for a while. But what of those trusted students who were filling Cairo streets not so long ago? They were demonstrating against the Russians as well as against the Americans and they had the smell of the ultra-nationalism of the Libyan variety. The Israelis have given Sadat no elbow room and Moscow apparently has not either. The victim very well could be Sadat himself and who knows what his fall would bring?

Peking says it is not going to sell out Hanoi but the North Vietnamese aren't taking any chances. Whatever military plans they now have surely are designed to keep the heat on Mr. Nixon and keep the war a live election issue in the United States. Who can be sure what will occur?

Bonn to Vote

By summer the West German votes will come on the treaties with Moscow and Warsaw. Chancellor Brandt's opponents are out to kill the treaties and bring down his government. That is not out of the realm of the possible, though unlikely. The entire East-West détente in Europe is dependent on treaty ratifications and Brandt's continuation in office.

Finally, do not forget Yugoslavia. The hard liners in Moscow have never forgotten Tito's 1948 defiance and they never really accepted Khrushchev's journey to Canossa in 1955. In the last couple of years various Yugoslavians have been telling me of their fears that the current Kremlin leadership will postpone on their country's case. Tito is gone. His current troubles exacerbate that fear. There are intelligence reports of Soviet infiltration into Yugoslavia to prepare for a post-Tito pro-Moscow regime. But what if the Yugoslavs prefer to fight? What would Mr. Nixon do then?

Game plans, like poker games, are fun. The one the President is counting on for his re-election, however, will pay off, one way or the other, not in fake money but in real coin of many realms.

Censorship By Newsmen

By Ronald M. Dworkin

LONDON.—There is a dangerous kind of censorship, now growing in force in both America and England, that does not rely on legal restraints on what may be said. It appears instead to be the idea that the press, television and other media have a professional responsibility to exercise their legal freedom with self-restraint, because their power to inform and persuade, sometimes including the power to embarrass or even cripple national policy.

The American press has been widely criticized, for example, for publishing the Pentagon Papers and the records of the Nixon administration's discussions of the Indo-Pakistan war; television has been criticized for giving publicity to demonstrations, and for subverting morale by reporting the most distasteful aspects of the Indochina wars.

In England, the House of Commons, the BBC, for a television discussion that gave a voice to Republican critics of British policy in Ulster on the ground that the program would aggravate an already incendiary situation; and the Tory press said that the BBC was trying to usurp Parliament's authority.

This sort of criticism may be the edge of the wedge, because it may be based by Agnew-like bias that if the media cannot govern themselves, others may have to govern them. But the very fact that legal censorship is too foreign to our tradition makes the appeal to self-restraint attractive and therefore more dangerous.

The appeal is based on a fallacious analogy between the rights of ordinary citizens and the duty of the press. Newsmen exercise their right to speak not as individual citizens, who may give up their rights in what they think is a good cause, but as trustees for the rest of us. We are equally cheated when the man who decides what we shall not know is a newspaper editor or a television executive rather than a bureaucrat; perhaps more cheated, because the bureaucrat's decision can be exposed and challenged in court and the editor's cannot be. The clerk that the media have responsibility as well as power advances the argument hardly at all. Their underlying responsibility is to those who want to read or watch them, and the question is when this important responsibility may be set aside in favor of some other one.

It is often said that the media must not broadcast information that will harm the community, that they must not act like Justice Holmes's man who cried "fire" in a crowded theater. But this is not helpful when, as is almost always the case, the community is not agreed about what is harmful and what is not.

Perhaps

We can distinguish any case of Of course it would be wrong for a newspaper to publish information about troop movements in wartime, because that would cause harm that is not subject to political debate.

The success or failure of government policy in Vietnam or Ulster is a very different case. However—just because the United States and Britain are in fact divided, and whether that policy ought to succeed.

Perhaps the United States interests are harmed if television coverage makes the war more difficult to pursue because it hardens the enemy or confuses our soldiers. Perhaps British interests are harmed if the opportunity for better news on television violence makes it difficult to see their extremist heroes on TV.

But in each case it is clear that a significant number of citizens believe that these costs are worth paying if they will help to force a change in policies that these citizens count as more harmful still. That proposition, for better or worse, now lies within the area of political controversy, and it cannot be the part of the media to take it out. The newspapers and television must make every effort to report fairly, and to present a balance of opinion. It may be that genuine objectivity is an impossible ideal, especially on television, where the choice of one image as more accurate than another must reflect hidden attitudes as well as hard facts. But we are better off asking our newsmen to pursue the ideal, as far as they can, rather than to decide for a censorship that is deliberate and that is, in the nature of the case, always on the same side.

Ronald M. Dworkin, formerly at Yale Law School, is professor of jurisprudence at Stanford. This article was written for The New York Times special features service.

Letters

Pavel Roman

Re the Associated Press story in the IHT of Feb. 3 on the death of Pavel Roman, a former champion skier: Mr. Roman and his sister, Eva, were Czechoslovakians and a performed under Czechoslovakian colors and not Yugoslavian, as stated in the AP report.

As a Czech I have grown used to the frequent misidentification of small countries, particularly those of Eastern Europe, and have tried to learn not to be offended. But in this case all Czechs are saddened by the untimely loss of a famous contemporary, and it seems the least honor that can be paid to him is to identify his nationality correctly.

ANEZKA RUFFOVA.

St. Martin d'Hères, France.

Miss Devlin's Style

After reading the article by Miss Bernadette Devlin (IHT Feb. 8), one is immediately reminded of Buffon's remark, only, I would rather reverse the order of the words and say "The man is the style." For, how very revealing are the words of this Irish virago. We can read her thoughts, see her lack of ability to reason logically (a congenital Irish difficulty, this), and we see, staring at us in great scarlet letters, the name of her proper political party. She is not able to answer any question directly

but merely puts another in its place—a usual indication of mental inadequacy.

We note Miss Devlin's avoidance of mentioning the British dead, who died trying to keep the peace between Irish and Irish.

It is manifestly unworthy of a decent-minded person to condemn the valiant British effort to stem the flood of civil violence in one corner of an already unsteady world, who are trying to uphold the essential first principles of law and order.

(Mrs.) M. ROSS MACAULAY.

Athens.

Editing Dickens

Irving Marder says that Dickens needed editing (IHT Feb. 8). Maybe so. But it's a vicious circle. As editing gets better, writing gets worse. From all my years of editing I would say that Dickens's unedited copy is indisputably better by far than most "pre-edited" copy I have seen, given allowance for evolution in style.

LEE AMBEROSE.

Anzere, Switzerland.

Irving or Hughes?

Tourist office here is planning to erect a statue to CHIEF CHIEFS (Dickens?) Irving. Or maybe Howard Hughes. Depends upon who wins.

AL RIX.

Tbilisi.

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Oslo Doubles North Sea Oil Field Estimate

Officials Say Pipeline Should Run to Britain

OSLO, Feb. 14 (UPI).—The Norwegian government said today its oil fields in the North Sea will yield almost twice as much as the original estimate.

An official report also said that oil and natural gas from the deposits may be transported via a \$100-million pipeline to Britain rather than to the Norwegian west coast, provided sufficient quantities of natural gas can be bought back for a planned new petrochemical industry in Norway.

According to the Norwegian Ministry of Industries, the Ekofisk, Tor, Cod, West Ekofisk and Eldfisk oil fields off Norway's coast contain reserves allowing for a production of some 25 million tons a year, compared with the original estimate of 15 million tons.

Phillips Petroleum Co., main partner in an international venture in the North Sea, earlier proposed transport of oil and liquefied natural gas from the concession area to its refinery at Tvedestrand, near Middlesbrough.

The Ministry of Industries report said pipelines can be laid both to Britain and to Norway but that "the technical and financial risks involved in a pipeline to Norway are decidedly greater" than the alternative. A pipeline from the North Sea fields to Norway would pass over very deep areas, the report said.

"To keep risks at a reasonable level, a pipeline to Norway could not be expected until 1975, whereas technically it should be possible to lay a pipeline to Britain in 1973," the report said.

The ministry committee added that further studies will be needed before a final decision.

The Phillips group comprises Phillips, the operator for the venture; Norske Fina, a subsidiary of Petrofina, of Belgium; Agip, of Italy; and the French-Norwegian French-Norwegian Group.

Russia Raises Sugar Prices To Stimulate Lagging Output

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, Feb. 14 (NYT).—The Soviet government has ordered a rise in prices it pays to domestic sugar-beet growers in a move that may drive prices down on world sugar markets.

A steady decline of Soviet sugar production over the last few years has helped push sugar futures on world markets to their highest levels since 1964 as the Russians bought sugar abroad to meet their own domestic needs and export commitments.

The Soviet Union is the world's largest producer of beet sugar and one of the most important dealers in the world sugar trade.

The higher beet prices set in a decree made public by Tass, the official press agency, are designed to stimulate domestic production and thus make the Soviet sugar supply less dependent on world market fluctuations.

The price rise is effective with the 1972 crop.

The price decree was the latest of a continuing series of government moves to stimulate the output of farms, which have

FTC, ICI Agree on Divestiture

The Federal Trade Commission has tentatively adopted a consent order requiring Imperial Chemical Industries of Britain to divest the explosives and aerospace components division of Atlas Chemical Industries, of the United States, within three years. ICI acquired Atlas last year in a transaction valued at more than \$100 million.

The consent order would settle an FTC complaint charging that the acquisition violated anti-trust laws by restricting competition in the sale of explosives and related accessories. In London, ICI officials declined immediate comment. However, it is believed ICI is not greatly concerned about the divestiture, particularly as Atlas has a strong presence in the division, which would decline as the United States reduces its operations in Vietnam. In 1969, the division accounted for 19 percent of Atlas profits.

Shell-Eso to Develop North Sea Field

The Shell-Eso group reports it will develop the North Sea Ask oil field, near the Scottish east coast 180 miles from Dundee, following its confirmation as a commercial discovery. Production is to start in 1974. The development decision came after the third well drilled in the area confirmed the field as commercial. Shell-Eso says that because of the complex structure of the reservoir and difficulties in mapping its extent, reserves or the daily output potential cannot yet be stated with precision. But test results so far have proved sufficient reserves to justify development.

U.S. Mutual Fund Sales Top Buying

During the fourth quarter of 1971, more U.S. mutual funds sold stocks on balance than bought, Barron's Financial Weekly reports. Of the 79 investment companies surveyed, 38 ended 1971 in the sell column, against 18 on the buy side; transactions at the rest were indecisive. The bearishness was even stronger than in the preceding three months' when sellers outnumbered buyers 22 to 25. The shift in sentiment was particularly pronounced among the stock mutuals, where the number of purchasers was cut in half: from 18 to 9. Six closed-end funds were net sellers, compared with only one in the third quarter. Overall sales topped buying by \$37.5 million, or 12.5 percent. In the preceding three months, the gap was less than \$15 million. The latest position seems to show many portfolio managers doubting the staying power of the post-Thanksgiving holiday rally on the New York Stock Exchange, which pushed the Dow Jones Industrial average up 120 points.

AEG-Hoechst to Link on Insulation

AEG-Telefunken and Farbwerke Hoechst have agreed to cooperate in the field of insulation and synthetic materials for electro-technical applications. AEG-Telefunken reports. Under the agreement, Hoechst has acquired a 25 percent stake in AEG-Telefunken and Hoechst, an AEG-Telefunken subsidiary manufacturing a variety of insulation materials.

U.S. Said to Want Smaller Unit

Group of Ten Seen Facing Dissolution

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, Feb. 14 (NYT).—Europe's financial authorities are wondering whether the Group of Ten really wants to break up the Group of Ten and if so what will take its place as the forum for negotiating the reforms in the monetary structure that the major nations think are necessary.

The United States has issued no public statements about whether it desires to dissolve the group, but U.S. disillusionment with the organization during last year's money crisis came

through loud and clear in Europe. Washington's refusal to set even an approximate date for a next meeting—ostensibly because U.S. monetary officials do not want to talk about the type of things that would come up, such as convertibility of the dollar—has led to further uncertainty about the future of the body.

Paul A. Volcker, deputy secretary of the treasury for monetary affairs, is reported by some European officials as having said recently, "I've attended my last Group of Ten meeting."

More Compact Unit

One European source close to the subject said Treasury Secretary John B. Connally wants a more compact organization with power to act decisively.

In the ideal body, according to this source, the Americans would want four chairs around the table—one for the U.S. representative, one for the representative of the enlarged European community (in other words, Western Europe), one for the Japanese representative and the fourth for the representative of the developing countries.

Though they can be vitally affected, the poor countries have no voice in the Group of Ten, an organization of the richest non-Communist nations which started because these nations were able to help the International Monetary Fund out of a currency bind in 1961.

The 10 formed an exclusive club that in effect made all the key monetary decisions of the last decade. Initially it simply represented individual countries. But as the Common Market became more cohesive, an EEC bloc was formed within the group. Sometimes the bloc acted like a bloc, and sometimes it did not.

U.S. wrath can be traced at least in part to this. A story involving Mr. Connally illustrates the point.

Sticky Concessions

The time was last November, in Rome. The question before the Group of Ten ministers was both multilateral realignment and sticky short-term trade concessions the United States was demanding in addition to monetary advantages.

Stock prices were falling. Businessmen were refusing to invest in new plant and equipment. A world recession seemed imminent. Mr. Connally was trying to settle the crisis, but insisted there could be no agreement without a trade package.

The EEC ministers were divided over this, as they were over most things at the time. Furthermore, they told Mr. Connally that they had to wait until duly constituted as the Council of Ministers in Brussels before talking trade.

This infuriated Mr. Connally, chairman of the meeting. Here

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Westinghouse Claims New Output System Semiconductors Tested And Stored in Banks

By Gene Smith

NEW YORK, Feb. 14 (NYT).—Just at a time when many of the giants are phasing out of semiconductor manufacturing, Westinghouse Electric Corp. believes it has a new system that can propel it to the top rank.

The key to this system is a guaranteed delivery of high-power semiconductor products in as little as 54 hours instead of the usual four to six weeks.

J. C. Marous Jr., general manager of electronic components divisions, said that with conventional manufacturing methods, semiconductors could not be fully tested until they were completely assembled.

Westinghouse has developed a manufacturing system that fully tests each semiconductor element (the silicon wafer that actually performs all electrical functions of the complete device) and then stores the tested elements in an inventory system.

Specialized developed test arrays examine and characterize each element in the unassembled final state and the fully tested and coated semiconductor elements are then stored and indexed both by application and by customer. In other words, Westinghouse maintains the customer's inventory.

Prospective users of the system are required to enter into an agreement describing the type and quantity of high-power semiconductors they need and the approximate rate at which they may be required. This reserves space and inventory for them and guarantees quick shipment.

Mr. Marous said that customers would only have to maintain inventories covering 10 days or less to be fully covered. He estimated this inventory costs, under the conventional practices of the industry, an average of 25 percent a year.

It is planned to maintain an inventory of over 1,500 different products.

A little over a month ago, General Electric said it planned to close down one transistor plant and to consolidate other facilities.

But Westinghouse has phased out certain of their semiconductor operations in 1970.

U.S. Inventories Rise
In Month, Fall in Year

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (AP).—Manufacturing and trade firms added \$600 million to their stocks in December, the Commerce Department reported today.

This brought total U.S. inventory accumulation in 1971 to \$6.5 billion, compared with \$7.2 billion in 1970.

One Dollar—

LONDON (AP).—The late of dollar interest rate for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

Feb. 14, '72

Today Previous

Sw. (8 per cent) 2.88-2.92 2.88-2.92

Belgian franc 4.21-4.25 4.21-4.25

Deutsche mark 2.88-2.92 2.88-2.92

Dana Kroner 2.88-2.92 2.88-2.92

Scandinavian 2.88-2.92 2.88-2.92

Swiss franc 2.88-2.92 2.88-2.92

Yen 2.88-2.92 2.88-2.92

Stock Prices Drop Sharply in N.Y.

By Terry Robards

NEW YORK, Feb. 14 (NYT).—New York Stock Exchange prices sagged today under the weight of profit-taking as the national economy ended its first six months under the Nixon administration's new economic program.

The volume of trading was relatively light, however, offering encouragement to bullish analysts who feel the market needs to rest and consolidate its gains before resuming its upward march.

Turnover totaled 15.84 million shares, the lowest in nearly three weeks and well beneath the 17.85 million that changed hands Friday. Prices edged lower for most of the session, but then turned slightly in the final half hour.

The Dow Jones Industrial average closed with a loss of 6.99 at \$10.90, very close to where it was five weeks ago.

Special situations dominated the activity. Union Corp., which had not traded since last Wednesday, finally opened late in the session on a block of 275,000 shares, down a whopping 8 1/4.

The stock finished with a loss of 9 1/4 at 16 1/4, leading the losers with a decline of 35 1/2. The situation was even more remarkable in light of Union's 8 1/2-point surge in the three sessions prior to last Wednesday's halt.

On Friday the company reported six-month earnings of 24 cents a share, down from 30 cents in the year-earlier period. The stock's earlier run-up had resulted from speculation about the company's efforts to test-market a soft contact lens.

Union has applied to the Food and Drug Administration for approval to test its lens on human beings, but doubt exists as to when that approval might be forthcoming.

Traders obviously had been hoping Union would turn into another Bausch & Lomb, which is the only company that is actually marketing a soft lens. The latter company's shares were clipped

Trading Activity Also Declines

ped today for a loss of 1 1/4 at 17.

Levitz Furniture, another speculative trading vehicle, rebounded from weakness last week and closed today at 135 1/4, up 8 1/2 for the day. Levitz had fallen sharply after it became known that investigations were being conducted into institutional trading in the issue and into certain business dealings of management.

IBM was one of the day's softest spots. It fell 4 3/4 to 369.

Advanced Memory Systems Inc. said it filed an anti-trust suit against IBM in federal district court in San Francisco.

Other weak spots included

Honeywell, down 4 1/8 at 145 1/8, and Texas Instruments, down 1 1/8 at 133 1/8.

RCA was unchanged at 41 3/8. An RCA subsidiary last week raised prices from 2 to 8 percent on eight sizes of color TV picture tubes which it sells to TV set manufacturers.

On the American Stock Exchange, prices closed lower in moderate volume. The exchange index ended the session with a loss of .03 at 37.44. Declines: Issues led advances 531 to 407, with 279 unchanged. Volume fell to 5.04 million shares from 5.65 million Friday.

On the bond market, prices, following a surge toward the close, ended the session at or near their best levels of the day, with corporates up 1/4 point and intermediate governments up 1/2 to 3/4.

Commonwealth United Offers Plan to Pay Off Its Debts

By Leonard Sloane

NEW YORK, Feb. 14 (NYT).—Commonwealth United Corp., a once widely-diversified company that came to fame during the height of the conglomerate era, plans to make settlements with most of its creditors, claimants and litigants.

The plan, which must be approved at a special stockholders' meeting here on March 23, calls for the sale of Seeburg Corp., its principal operating subsidiary, to Seeburg Industries Inc., a new company that will be managed and partially financed by some of the officers and directors of Commonwealth.

According to the proxy statement for the meeting, "if the plan is not consummated, the alternative, in management's opinion, would be a voluntary or involuntary bankruptcy or reorganization proceeding."

The Commonwealth directors

asked stockholders to approve, if they authorize the sale of Seeburg, a major manufacturer of coin-operated machines, a reverse 1-for-10 split of the 11,534,423 shares outstanding. They also proposed that the name of Commonwealth be changed to Iota Industries Inc.

The plan of settlement was formulated in consultation with the investment banking firm of Allen & Co., which will receive a \$1 million fee over a five-year period and warrants to buy 100,000 shares of the new company if the deal goes through.

At present, Commonwealth has fixed obligations, many of which are now in default, of over \$120 million, with annual interest requirements amounting to \$10 million.

Under the plan, the stock and the \$11.5 million subordinated promissory note of Seeburg will be sold to the new company for \$3 million. Seeburg Industries will also assume \$2.2 million in Commonwealth indebtedness, an obligation to pay \$9 million in debts, as well as initially issue to Commonwealth 70 percent of its stock. (Bank creditors of Commonwealth have agreed to settle their \$13 million in loans to the company if the plan is approved by stockholders.)

The banks will receive \$2.5 million in cash, transfer the \$9 million obligation to Seeburg Industries and get warrants to purchase 49,000 shares of the new company.

Settlement Proposed

Six foreign lenders, including companies associated with the beleaguered IOS Ltd., have also agreed to settle their claims to \$25.3 million, which, like the bank loans, are secured by the Seeburg stock.

These lenders will receive 500,000 shares of Seeburg Industries, warrants to buy 100,000 more and subscription rights for 65,000 further shares at \$1 a share.

As for the debenture holders of Commonwealth, the plan calls for the company to offer to exchange 800,000 shares of Seeburg Industries for about \$80 million worth of debentures.

These include debentures of the company's overseas subsidiary, Commonwealth Overseas, which totaled a \$30 million convertible Eurobond in 1969.

Company Reports

Allis-Chalmers			
	1971	1970	
Fourth Quarter			
Revenue (millions)...	218.3	223.9	
Profits (millions)...	—0.8	0.96	
Per Share	—0.05	0.08	
Year			
Revenue (millions)...	878.4	895.9	
Profits (millions)...	5.24	15.02	
Per Share	0.42	1.20	
Kaiser-Roth			
	1972	1971	
Second Quarter			
Revenue (millions)...	129.3	118.4	
Profits (millions)...	2.85	3.15	
Per Share	0.43	0.51	
Year			
Revenue (millions)...	253.1	233.4	
Profits (millions)...	7.31	7.73	
Per Share	1.19	1.26	
Essex International			
	1971	1970	
Fourth Quarter			
Revenue (millions)...	153.83	143.7	
Profits (millions)...	8.09	5.81	
Per Share	0.78	0.60	
Year			
Revenue (millions)...	593.0	588.5	
Profits (millions)...	30.79	23.62	
Per Share (Diluted)...	3.23	2.51	
Ford Motor			
	1971	1970	
Fourth Quarter			
Revenue (millions)...	4,600.0	4,300.0	
Profits (millions)...	204.0	151.0	
Per Share	1.94	1.40	
Year			
Revenue (millions)...	16,432.0	14,979.0	
Profits (millions)...	657.0	516.0	
Per Share	6.18	4.77	
Johns-Manville			
	1971	1970	
Fourth Quarter			
Revenue (millions)...	221.93	191.9	
Profits (millions)...	14.36	12.49	
Per Share	0.64	0.58	
Year			
Revenue (millions)...	685.1	620.4	
Profits (millions)...	42.72	37.2	
Per Share	2.85	2.06	
*Figures rounded.			
Times Mirror			
	1971	1970	
Fourth Quarter			
Revenue (millions)...	143.5	135.4	
Profits (millions)...	11.4	10.8	
Per Share	0.68	0.64	
Year			
Revenue (millions)...	523.8	497.7	
Profits (millions)...	34.9	30.5	
Per Share	2.08	1.83	
Unireal			
	1971	1970	
Fourth Quarter			
Revenue (millions)...	400.5	372.3	
Profits (millions)...	8.85	—3.73	
Per Share	0.32	—0.19	
Year			
Revenue (millions)...	1,607.1	1,556.5	
Profits (millions)...	43.08	24.13	
Per Share (Diluted)...	1.36	0.73	
*Figures rounded.			

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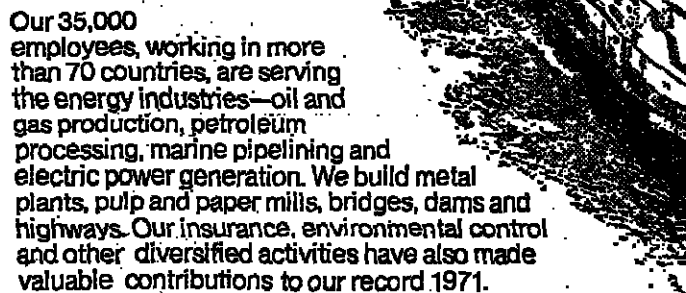
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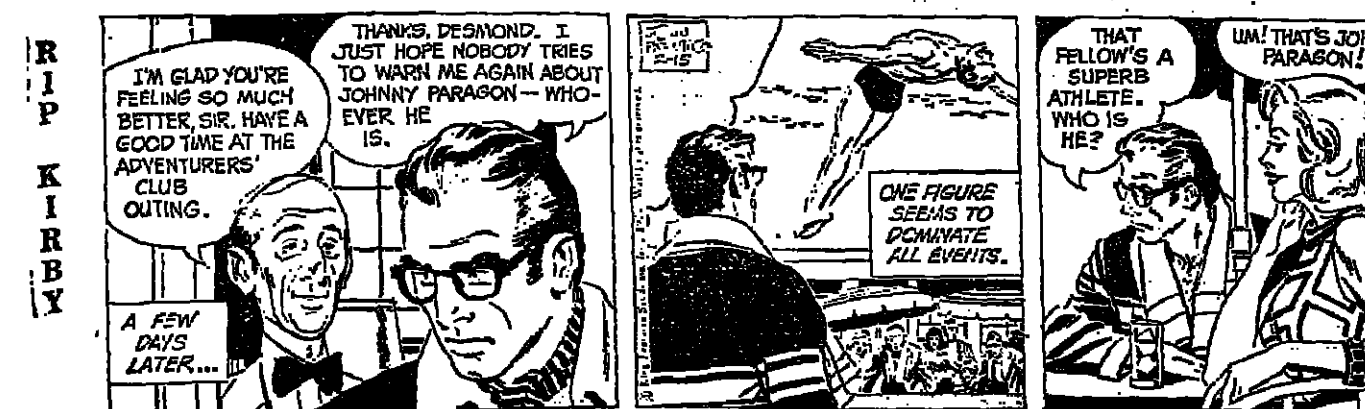
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?

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By Alan Truscott

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

West	North	East	South
Pass	Pass	1 ♣	2 ♣
Pass	2 ♦	Pass	2 ♥
Pass	2 N.T.	Pass	3 ♥
Pass	3 N.T.	Pass	4 ♥
Pass	Pass	Pass	

West led the heart two.

From dummy, South led the diamond queen. East won with the king and cashed the spade queen. Jonathan Canino of England, sitting West, then made an outstanding play by discarding the ace of clubs. This enabled his partner to cash the club king and lead another club, promoting West's eight of hearts as the setting trick. With any other defense, South would have been able to draw trumps and lose just one trick in each side suit.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

B	A	R	L	E	Y	J	I	A	S	A	G	E
O	R	I	G	L	E	U	N	H	I	N	G	E
D	A	V	I	D	A	M	D	G	O	L	L	I
A	R	E	T	S	A	G	E	A	T	T	L	
S	I	R	E	O	V	E	R	T	C	L	A	D
C	A	R	A	F	E	A	S	H	O	R	E	
S	T	I	L	O	P	I	E	C	E	S		
B	E	L	A	Y	S	A	T	A	D	R	O	C
E	V	E	N	E	D	F	A	L	L			
L	A	N	A	T	E	R	A	S	T	E	D	
A	N	I	L	S	C	R	A	G	E	M	E	S
E	Y	E	O	U	R	E	L	E	M	I		
H	A	N	S	E	L	A	N	D	G	R	E	T
E	N	C	I	R	C	L	E	A	N	G	I	N
M	A	Y	S	A	S	R	E	A	C	T	S	

"WHEN I'M TAKIN' A BATH, EVERYONE COMES 'N GOES LIKE GRAN' CENTRAL STATION, BUT WHEN SUE'S TAKIN' A BATH..."

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

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TURNED							
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SOMETIMES GOES AROUND TO PROVIDE COMFORT.

BALLOG

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Jumbles: AHEAD SWOON TRICKY GIGGLE (Answers tomorrow)

THREE BAGS FULL
Essays in American Fiction

By Philip Young. Harcourt Brace Jovanovich. 231 pp. \$3.95

Reviewed by Thomas Lask

ALTHOUGH the subtitle of Philip Young's attractive collection of essays fits into a comfortable category, there is great variety in it than the category "American fiction" indicates. The essays range from analysis of single works to his own involvement in the making of the modern canon. He is formidably learned as the papers on the "legend" of Pocahontas and "Rip Van Winkle" show. But what comes through more than the learning is the author's belief that the American literary establishment of the anties of the literary profession, one who is

both actor and spectator and who enjoys both roles. In fact, he may be stirring up once again the troubles that got such play in the columns of the *New York Review of Books* between Edmund Wilson and Lewis Mumford on the one hand and the gentlemen of the Modern Language Association and the others on the new and authoritative texts of American writers. Although Mr. Young's essay was written in 1965 before the alteration, its publication now in book form may scratch open wounds that have not yet healed. He presents a picture of

The new edition of Hawthorne now being prepared at Ohio State is better perfect but with an more

One critic sees "The House of Seven Gables" as "a good deal of a failure"; another characterizes "The Hithdale Romance" as "itching, slippy, finally unsatisfactory." A third can't "work up much enthusiasm for 'The Marble Faun,' although it is a hard, hard, sure-as-death, the 'new'

employed, the net effect is to make the subject of all the essays—Hawthorne himself—disappear. The reader feels himself an outsider in the presence of a guild whose mystery is closed to those not in the fraternity.

Mr. Young is best known, of course, for his highly praised study of "the traumatic bases

of his book. He tells it now with some humor, but there is a rueful note in the telling that reflects his earlier uncertainties. I wish, though he had done more to explain Hemingway's erratic behavior. We know, through Mr. Young's paraphrases, what Hemingway thought and said and complained about, but there appears to be more to the ups and downs of his decision. Mr. Young says that Hemingway liked to be generous. But it appears that he also had deep fears and great doubts. Was it only his goodwill that made him change his mind

There are three other essays in *Hemingway*, one that strikes A. R. Hotchner's "Papa Hemingway" at all claims to authenticity. One paper, delivered to a group of Peace Corps workers soon to face foreigners who might ask about American literature, deals with the bothersome question as to why American writers latch on to the more sordid and unseemly aspects of American life. His answer is thoughtful behind their light-heartedness, may not garner everyone's agreement, but they should serve to sharpen one's own arguments in the debate.

The piece on "Huckleberry Finn," if I read him aright, opposes the notion that Huck was simply a child of nature, a Rousseau-like innocent who sided with Jim out of native good. Mr. Young's contention is that Huck had seen so much evil and violence, which he documents thoroughly, that when he did protect Jim, it was a conscious rebellion against the values of the world he had fled from.

The most original and thought-provoking papers were those on the "legend" of Pocahontas and on Washington Irving's "Rip Van Winkle." In both, the stories are traced to earlier forms and to the meaning of these forms to their societies. Fact and fancy are separated in the account of the Indian girl and he explains with imaginative verve the peculiar need her story fills in our national psychology. He makes an answer to the question as to why Capt. Smith did not marry his "rescued" Indian girl, and explains the place of our legend for our folklore. It is a stimulating and challenging reading.

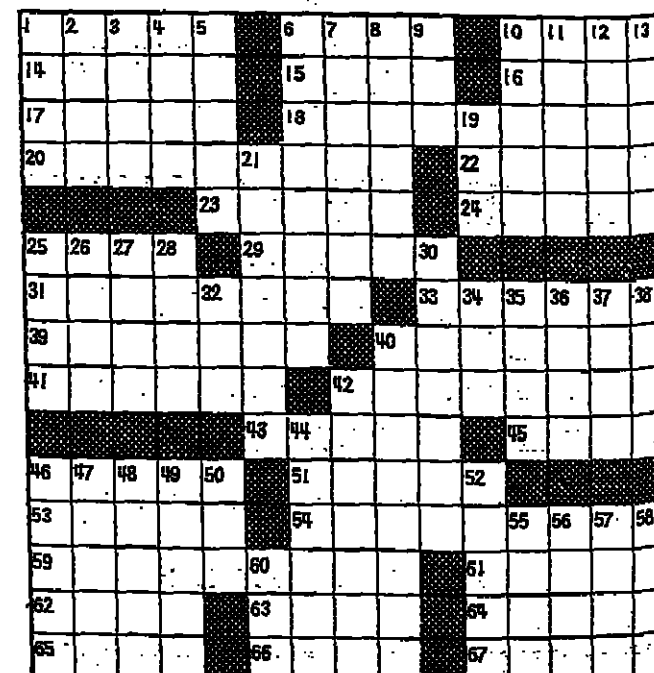
Even more so is the essay "Rip Van Winkle," a virtuoso exercise in which Mr. Young peels back the layers that surround the heart of the tale. He traces it to its pagan shape and he shows why it was apt when applied to Rip and to the America of his time. No one who reads it, I think, will look on that story as he did before.

Mr. Lask is a New York Times book reviewer.

CROSSWORD _____ By Will We

By Will Weir

ACROSS			
1	Some jewels	51	Made smaller
6	Comic-strip blow	53	Fragrant oil
10	Close-fitting cap	54	Lacking polish
14	Conscious	58	Flexible armor
15	Topical	61	Wife of Louis XVI
16	Hinder queen	62	Famous archer
17	Of the cheekbone	63	Latin abbr.
18	Large triangular sail	64	Fresh air
20	Certain lid projections	65	Natural resources
22	Ward off	66	— majesty
23	Social groups	67	Indian beard money
24	Sophomore grade	DOWN	
25	Gill	1	Reputation
28	British wazcarr	2	— in a manger
31	Material for icy streets	3	Hardy cabbage
33	Elopie in Turkey	4	Of a period
38	Realize	5	Block of glacier ice
40	Loving	6	Like some fabrics
41	From that place	7	— "should" —
42	Heavenly fare	8	Miss Jones — of TV
43	— Porcupes are said to use this	9	Human beings
45	— — mell	10	Desire strongly
46	Contract	11	Bundle of songs
		12	Sluggish
		13	Clyde, for one
		19	Turner
		21	Scarcely less threads
		25	Spotted child
		26	Momond or nesca
		27	Doctor's concoction
		28	Outer covering
		30	Small hand drum
		32	Shortabout time
		34	Worse harm
		35	In a certain ap
		36	Elevation
		37	Word with eye or spirit
		38	Shade of blue
		40	Sour cherry
		42	—
		43	Narcotic
		46	Milk Prefix
		47	Upper space
		48	— "of a Tub"
		49	Jibe, etc.
		50	—
		52	Common people
		55	Stare
		56	Lined up
		57	Historic ship
		58	Age group
		60	Allen or Ott



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before an opening day crowd of 4,320.

ed in an incident with teammate Alex Johnson, who accused him of pulling a gun on him.

Luxembourg held West Germany's
Olympic team to a 2-2 tie.

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SOCCER—At Aachen, W. Germany, Luxembourg held West Germany's Olympic team to a 2-2 tie.

1

GEISSEN

won their first-round matches. Taylor downed Australian Bill Bowry, 6-3, 6-3, while Froehling outlasted Bob Han of Dallas, 6-3, 4-6, 6-3. Carmichael downed England's Mark Cox, 7-6, 6-3, before an opening day crowd of 4,300.

R

1

Art Buchwald

Old Nixon Is Warned

WASHINGTON—The New Nixon on was furious. The White House staff had never seen him so mad. "Where is he?" he demanded as he opened closets, looked under beds and searched behind the drapes.

"Who, Mr. President?"

"The Old Nixon," the New Nixon said, storming down the hall.

"I think I saw him in Bob Haldeman's office," someone said.

"I might have known it," the New Nixon muttered. He walked into Haldeman's office, and there he found the Old Nixon hiding under Haldeman's desk.



Art Buchwald

The Old Nixon looked up sheepishly. "Were you looking for me?"

"No, I was looking for Howard Hughes. What on earth did you do on the 'Today' show the other morning?"

"I didn't do anything," the Old Nixon said. "I'm clean."

"Clean, my eye. You got Bob Haldeman to say that anyone who didn't go along with my peace plan was a traitor and conscious ally of aiding and abetting the enemy."

"Well, what's wrong with that?" the Old Nixon demanded.

"Nothing except that now the Democratic candidates are accusing me of using Joe McCarthy tactics to win the election. I didn't want to bring up the patriotism issue this early in the campaign."

"Ah, come on, Dick," the Old Nixon said. "I was just having fun. Haldeman never appeared on a television show before, and he came to me for a little guidance. I figured it wouldn't hurt anything if he accused the Democrats of a little treason."

...

The New Nixon said, "For heaven's sake, Tricky, can't you get it through your head that we've got to stop that kind of mud-slinging? There are a lot of people in this country who want to get out of Vietnam, and they don't care how we do it. If you start accusing them of treason, the

whole thing will backfire on us."

"Look, you didn't say it. Haldeman said it. He was speaking as a private citizen. Why don't you have Ron Ziegler announce that he was just speaking for himself?"

"I've done that already," the New Nixon said. "But I want you to stay away from my staff. Except for Kissinger, none of them knows one end of a microphone from the other."

...

"I think you're over-reacting, Dick. The staff likes me. I tell them how it was in the old days before you got your President-of-the-people complex."

"Why don't you just go away and let me run the country?"

"Because you need me, Dick, and you know it. You're not going to have an easy time of it in November in spite of all your trips around the world knowing to those Commie leaders. When you're finished with all your schemes, the still good old Nixon will be there to take the reins."

"Look, Tricky, I have to go to China. How can I leave both you and Agnew behind to make mischief?"

"Well, you know we won't be on the 'Today' show because Barbara Walters is going with you. If you're so worried, why don't you take me along?"

...

"Are you out of your mind? I'd have to bump somebody from The Washington Post or The New York Times off the plane. I couldn't do that."

"I could," the Old Nixon grinned evilly.

"Now you listen to me. I'm going on the radio today to say that I do not consider any of my Democratic critics traitors because they disagree with my Vietnam peace policy. I'm going to ask them to think before they speak, but I'm going to clear them of Haldeman's implications. I don't want you to talk to Haldeman or any of his lackeys or anyone else on my staff without first clearing it with me."

"But what am I going to do all day?"

"Here's \$250. Why don't you go and see 'Patton' again?"

An 84-Year-Old Crusader

By Harry Stein

HAMBURG (HRT)—There are few constants in the turbulent social history of 20th-century Germany but writer Rudolf Kinau has managed to retain his special niche in German letters from the time of Wilhelm II to that of Willy Brandt. Virtually unknown outside his native country, Kinau's whimsical poems and wry stories, recited by four generations of German schoolchildren, have become a part of the nation's cultural heritage. Their author is also Germany's most durable radio personality, having broadcast his brief weekly program regularly since 1924.

In his own words, Kinau "crept out of the cabbage patch in 1887" which makes him 84 years old, a fact to which he seems totally oblivious. In spite of a full head of snow-white hair, Kinau looks no more than 60 and has the energy of a 10-year-old. In recent years, his work pace has increased.

Besides writing and broadcasting, Kinau makes a point of meeting his public. He has made over 7,000 personal appearances and written Plattedeutsch, or low German, a dialect common in Schleswig-Holstein, Hanover, Saxony and parts of the Netherlands but barely comprehensible to a great many Germans. He has taken it upon himself to save the dialect from extinction. His absolute refusal to use ordinary German, which everyone assumes he speaks, has been a source of immense irritation to his readers and listeners over the years. Kinau, who all through his career has been a self-satisfied smile, asked if anyone had a question. "Yes," replied one small boy, expressing a concern of the entire class. "Who cleaned up the mess the animals made in the bottom of the boat?"

But perhaps the best-known of Kinau's stories are those about his mother, a cantankerous but endearing old lady, who has come to be known as the "Kinau mother." He frequently tells of an incident that arose when the German Navy decided to name a sailing ship after his brother, Gerd. Kinau, a popular writer of sea stories who had been killed during World War I. Shortly after the navy's decision was made public, an admiral showed up at the Kinau house to offer the mother his congratulations. Mrs. Kinau, upon opening the door, mistook the stranger in full regalia for a beggar and, muttering under her breath, dropped a 5-pennig piece into his hand. The officer looked at the coin and stam-

med, "But you don't understand. I'm a grand admiral in the German Navy." "I don't care who you are," she snapped. "That's all you're getting."

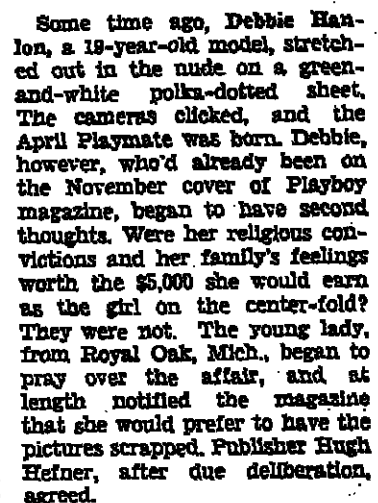
Radio

Whether Kinau's personal appearances do much for the cause of Plattedeutsch is, of course, difficult to determine. Obviously he has reached a great many more people over the last half-century through his radio program and he considers himself fortunate that he latched onto the broadcast industry so early. Not the least of the benefits he has derived from his association with radio is the fact that it has provided him with another rich source of anecdotal material. "In the early days of radio," he says, "we used to have a telephone man on the staff. His only job would be to telephone people during the broadcasts to find out if anyone could hear us. Our equipment was so bad that a lot of the time they couldn't even hear the telephone man."

Despite his success on radio, Kinau rarely appears on television. He finds the studio atmosphere, the brusqueness of the telecast procedure, and the fumble of electronic gear, terribly impersonal. For those few appearances he has made on the home screen, he has refused to wear make-up, possibly the only 84-year-old around to make that claim.

Nor does Kinau have a television set in his own home. There is no word for the machine in Plattedeutsch so he wouldn't even know how to order one, he says. "Besides," he adds, "my wife and I much prefer to look out the window."

PEOPLE: The Playmate Who Won't Be



Debbie Halton

Some time ago, Debbie Halton, a 19-year-old model, stretched out in the nude on a green-and-white polka-dotted sheet. The cameras clicked, and the April Playmate was born. Debbie, however, who'd already been on the November cover of Playboy magazine, began to have second thoughts. Were her religious convictions and her family's feelings worth the \$5,000 she would earn as the girl on the center-fold? They were not. The young lady, from Royal Oak, Mich., began to pray over the affair, and at length notified the magazine that she would prefer to have the pictures scrapped. Publisher Hugh Hefner, after due deliberation, agreed.

"I'm proud of myself, really, that I was able to do it," said Debbie this week. "It may sound kind of stupid to other people, but I knew that morally it wasn't the right thing to do." After the November issue for which she was cover-girl, she retailed, her younger brother was teased at school. "The center party I was over at the house," she looked at me as if to say, "What are you doing here?" Then he just said, "Thanks a lot, Sis." Then and there Debbie decided to try to have the Playmate spread canceled. "The first time I told them," she said, "everyone laughed. They thought I was kidding. . . . The next morning I got up and prayed, laid mad, and I told them I was really serious. It's different world there [at Playboy]. I don't really understand them. I'm not the party-type girl."

A 33-year-old Frenchman bid the world and his young wife au revoir yesterday and descended into a cave to live for six months "beyond time." Michel Siffre will test the limits of loneliness in a limestone cave 150 feet below the surface under a mountain 50 miles north of Paris, France, and when he finally joins the world, President Nixon will have flown again to the moon, and the Olympic Games will be about to start in Munich—none of which Siffre will be told about. "They may not even tell me if World War III breaks out," said the slender scientist, since the basic aim of the experiment is that the cave-dweller must have absolutely no knowledge of the passage of time: no clocks, watches or calendars, no daylight and no news.

If Siffre's theory is correct, he will eventually be sleeping 12 hours at a stretch and staying awake for 36, though he will, of course, notice the change. Siffre, who believes the transition into "Circadian Rhythm" is a biological fact, thinks it could lead to practical application in the operation of manned spacecraft, international airline flights and nuclear submarines, all of which demand the crews live to some extent "beyond time." He will also gather data on the effects of "jet lag," the often uncomfortable legacy of air travel where people lose or gain a half-day or so on a single journey across time zones.

Wife Nathalie Siffre, 22, who married Michel only 14 months ago, is not crazy about the whole idea, especially since she will even be permitted to speak to her husband on the special telephone on which Siffre alone will originate calls to the surface, and then only to transmit scientific data. "Ours," said Siffre, "must be a very pure relationship."

Late last month, a group of train robbers raided a British train and made off with \$91,000 worth of gold bullion. Exactly two weeks later, another band hit the same train at exactly the same spot where the first gang had struck, presumably under the impression that things like gold shipments are carried out with the usual British predictability and regularity. They weren't. Not that it was a total loss. The thieves, reported London police, escaped with three pairs of shoes.

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PORSCHE 911, fast, free, mechanically sound, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 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